

DMT & DET Synthesis 12: Ketamine ~"~"~"~"~ Special K Ketamine
Manufacture from Scratch #1 Ketamine Synthesis #2 13: Dextromethorphan
~"~"~"~"~ DXM, Red Devil's DXM Coricidin Extraction

Simplified Acid/Base Extraction of DXM

Converting DXM into DXO

METHAMPHETAMINE ----- First chapter of the book; How to Make
Methamphetamine. Otherwise known as Crystal Meth, Speed, Crank, etc.
Remember that Methamphetamine is a dirty drug, it is quite literally made
out of Poisons. There are two different types of Methods described here. #1 is
the RXN (cooking dope using

Red Phosphorus, etc), and the Birch Reduction (cooking dope with Anhydrous
Ammonia). These

methods do work they will produce plenty of Crystal Meth for you, and your
friends.

Here are the Recipes:

----- Birch Reduction Methamphetamine #1
----- INGREDIENTS: 1) 750 pills containing 60mg
pseudoephedrine (preferably Sudafed 24 hr, each pill has 240 mg

in it, so you would only have to use about 190 pills instead). Warning: do not
try to buy

more than 3 boxes of these anywhere, shop around, and don't buy any pills
with acetaminophen

in it (its for headaches), it will destroy your batch.

2) 5 lithium batteries (these are photo batteries, E2 blue package)

3) 2 cans of Coleman's, or generic brand lantern fuel.

4) One bottle of heavy duty drain cleaner (go to a hardware store, find the
bottle with the

skull and cross bones on it). 5) One container of UN-iodized salt

6) This is the tricky part, have to have some kind of to an Anhydrous
Ammonia tank, think co-ops or farm fields (your going to have to do this
undercover). SUPPLIES 1) 5 or 6 regular size mason jars.

2) 1 20oz pop bottle, completely dry with lid

3) Tubing, thin enough to fit into an airtight hole on the pop bottle lid.

4) Coffee filters

5) 3 coolers, 1 big, 1 medium, 1 small

6) A Safe place to do it 7) Hose from a car wash vacuum. You don't want the nozzle, just about 8 feet of the hose. 9) About \$10 worth of dry ice

PREPERATION: - CRUSH UP ALL YOUR PILLS (coffee grinder, blender), AND PUT THEM IN A PLASTIC BAGGIE OR WHATEVER. -STRIP THE BATTERIES: Take needle nose pliers, and peel all the skin off the batteries, and

in the very center there will be a silver strip. This is the lithium. You will know it

because it will start to get warm once it touches air. Immediately throw these into your

small cooler that has a good amount of Coleman's lantern fluid sitting in it. This fluid

will chill these lithium strips out and keep you safe. (REMEMBER THIS SMELLS, NOT TERRIBLE,

BUT KEEP IT IN MIND) -GET READY: This is the scary part. You are going to have to go out and steal a small amount

of anhydrous ammonia from some unknowing farmer or a Co-op. All you need to take with you is

your baggie with the crushed pills, your cooler with the lithium strips, and the hose. This

is how you will do this step.

INSTRUCTIONS

-Have a trusted friend drive you to a safe spot to get dropped off near the tank, on some

dirt road where you can get out and not be detected. Have him stop, you jump out, be careful

for what you are carrying and run to a place you can hide for a few seconds.

-Asses the situation, get to a point where you can scope out the tank from a safe, yet clear distance. Get a feeling for the area and make sure it is clear. Now swallow your balls and creep up to the tank. -Slide one end of the hose over the nozzle of the tank, and put the other end into the cooler with the

lithium strips. Turn the pressure of the tank on and off quickly. Be carefu

Pyrex Dish - PYREX only!

Access to a refrigerator

Access to a microwave

Ephedrine Extraction: Take all 96 pills, and put them in the strainer. Add some crushed ice, you want more like

ice shavings other than big chunks of ice. Simply shake the strainer back and fourth, as

the ice melts, you will notice the red coating on the pills coming off. You may want to

quickly rinse the pills once or twice. When you notice most of the red coating is gone

(the pills will be a light pink in color), it's time to take the pills and put them in one

of the Snapple bottles. You must now add 150ml of distilled water. Now place the jar in the

microwave (leave the cap off), and heat until the water is hot, not boiling but hot. Shake

the bottle (with the cap on) until all the pills break apart, then let it settle. Using the

plastic funnel and coffee filters, you now want to filter the water into another Snapple

bottle, cap this bottle and set it aside. You will want to scrape all the mushy ephedrine

powder from the coffee filter back into the first bottle, add 150ml of distilled water, and

heat again. Filter adding the water to the second Snapple bottle (that all ready has the

150mLs from your first filtration). Again you will repeat this process (another 150mL of

water).

You should now have 450mL of water in one bottle and some gritty ephedrine in the other. Cap

the bottle with the water and put it in the refrigerator. Wash the other bottle out and set

it aside. The bottle with the water contains the ephedrine water.

You must now prepare your KMnO_4 (Potassium Permanganate) solution. Measure out the 7.43 grams

of Potassium Permanganate, and put it in the clean, empty Snapple bottle. Now, add 100mL of

distilled water, cap the bottle, and shake it real hard for a few minutes. Using the syringe,

measure out 15.5mL of this solution, and add it to 250mL of distilled water in the 3rd Snapple

bottle. Cap, shake, and put it in the refrigerator. 15.5mL is about one tablespoon (15mL),

so if you do not have a syringe, then you can just use a tablespoon measurement.

You MUST allow both of these liquids to cool. If they are not cold then your reaction will

fail. So leave them in the refrigerator for a good 4-6 hours. I can not stress this enough;

the solutions must be cold. If you are an impatient person, then put them in your freezer

until they get a bit of ice on top.

Now it's time for the actual reaction. You simply mix the 265.5mL KMnO_4 (potassium

permanganate) Solution, with the 450mL ephedrine extract in a jug. Just cap it, shake, and

set it in the refrigerator for at least 8, but no more than 12 hours.

After about 8 hours, check the mixture to see if there is any purple color, if there is then let it set for another hour or so. Once you see there is no more purple color, remove the solution from the refrigerator. It should smell sweet, kind of like pistachio ice cream. You must now add 100mL of Isopropyl

Rubbing Alcohol. This is done so that the remaining potassium permanganate will have something else to oxidize (instead of the ephedrine). Just let this mixture sit out for about 2 to 3 hours in room temperature. Your mixture should now be at about room temperature; it's time to filter. Set up the funnel

over one of the Snapple bottles used earlier (wash the Snapple bottle first). Put about two or three coffee filters in the funnel, and slowly pour the solution through them (slowly so all those particles in the bottom don't pour out and clog your filter). You will probably need to filter three or four times. You want your liquid to be as clear as possible. You need to adjust the pH to about 5 to 6.5. To do this, use a little muriatic acid. Only

add a few drops, not much is needed. Once you have the correct pH, swirl your final mixture

and let it set for a while. Now, filter it through about five coffee filters. This is your

last chance to get any junk out of it. Your liquid should be almost totally clear. What you

have is methcathinone. If you desire to do so, you can drink the solution. Most people would

prefer to have a crystalline powder however. So on to the next step.

Pour all your liquid into the Pyrex dish, and set in on the stove for about 3 hours at low

heat, you want to evaporate most of the liquid. Once you notice you have a mostly gummy

substance left, remove the dish from the stove. Now you can either use a blow drier, or

simply leave the dish out for about a day. You should notice crystals in the dish the

crystals are going to be gummy, so you simply add some Acetone. The methcathinone is not

soluble in Acetone, the other gummy substance is. After adding the acetone, swirl it around

a bit. As the gummy substance dissolves, pour it off. You should notice some brownish to

white crystals, this is your methcathinone! You may have to do this again, just let the

crystals dry and add more acetone. Once all of the crystals are dry, scrape the crystals

out of the dish into something.

You should have about 3 grams of Methcathinone HCl, a Schedule 1 drug, so don't get caught.

Methcathinone can sell anywhere from \$40-\$75 a gram. It is best that you do not shoot

methcathinone

The great part about this recipe for Methcathinone is that most of the chemicals you need

will last you a long time. For the first potassium permanganate solution, you will still

have about 85mL of the first solution left. This can last quite a while. The muriatic acid

will last you a lifetime, because you only need a small amount for each cook. One bottle of

Isopropyl Alcohol should last you a while, though if you are planning on making a lot then

you should have about 3 bottles of it. The acetone will last quite a while, because only a

small amount is used to clean each batch. The only thing you would have to keep buying for

each batch is the Sudafed tablets.

----- Methcathinone Manufacture #2 -----

Preparing the ephedrine/pseudoephedrine solution: Method A: Add enough water to completely dissolve pure ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. Method B:

Wash sudafed tablets in cold water until most (it's impossible to get all of it) of the red

coating is gone. Put the tablets in hot water, heat them to boiling, and stir until the

tablets have completely dissolved. Filter off the liquid.

The amount of water the (pseudo-)ephedrine [I'll call it ephedrine from now on for simplicity]

is dissolved in is not too important - it should be as little as possible, but at least as

much as the amount of sulfuric acid that is added later (to insure to that the potassium

dichromate dissolves). To this aqueous mixture add 0.62 grams of potassium dichromate for

every gram of ephedrine in the solution. If you used sudaphed tablets, figure by the

theoretical amount in solution (number of tablets X content of each tablet). Slowly add

3ml Sulfuric for each gram ephedrine, stirring as you add it.

Let react for 30-60 minutes. The color should go from a bright red/orange to a dark color

(a mixture of green and orange from the two ionization states of the chromium). Basify the

solution with concentrated sodium hydroxide solution until you see the solution become a

bright green (green with a white precipitate - the methcathinone). This happens above pH

8. Try not to add too much hydroxide (if you do the solution becomes black and there is

probably some decomposition of the methcathinone).

Extract 3-4 times with naptha (add the naptha, shake it up, pour off as much naptha as

you can - but DON'T get ANY reaction mixture in the extracts!). Use as much naptha as would

equal about 50-100 percent of the reaction mixture.

Quickly add the extracts to 25ml of hydrochloric acid, diluted 1 part 36% HCl to 4-5 parts water. Shake the mixture, extract off the aqueous (lower)

portion. This is an acid solution of the methcathinone. [you may want to extract a second

time with HCl to get a slightly higher yield, a 3rd time adds nothing.]
Evaporate the

mixture under low to medium heat (preferably under a vacuum) until it becomes thick. Add

acetone and stir it a little. if the mixture doesn't become white (crystalline) right away,

it hasn't been evaporated enough. Continue evaporating and adding acetone until it does.

Be careful not to burn the thick mixture (adding acetone helps keep the temperature down).

After getting crystals/precipitate, cover the mixture tightly and put in a freezer for 15

minutes. Remove from the freezer, filter the crystals off and wash with a small amount of

cold acetone. [If the crystals are less than white, you may want to purify them by boiling

and stirring them in acetone again, cooling the mixture and refiltering as described above.]

The white crystals/powder is methcathinone HCL. I wouldn't take more than 20mg for a first

dose, and I wouldn't take it if

NOTES: This synthesis is very forgiving. Substitutions of potassium hydroxide for sodium hydroxide, sodium dichromate for potassium dichromate and similar substitution will not have an impact. I wouldn't substitute anything for the sulfuric acid, however. HCl is used to make the drug salt because it is so easy to evaporate the excess off. Any method of making drug salts you are familiar with should be satisfactory. Ether works a little better than naphtha, but it's more dangerous. I stay away from it.